President.—Let them be fed twice a day.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—When they come in the morning, they will have taken something. No parent would leave his child with an empty stomach. How many years will you have to feed them? Only for five or six years.

President.—With these remarks do you withdraw or have you got anything more to say?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—One more point. The labels of these schools should be changed. No school should be named by the caste of the pupils that come there. That is a point said already.

President.—You changed the name of the Victoria Jubilee School.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Here the point is, we don't name the school. They come to us from the Manager.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Such names are sent to you, because they think they will appeal to you. Therefore, for that kind of appeal, false sentiment, you should not go in. Let them straightforwardly come and say, we want to start a school, and call the school by any other name, 'Little flower', 'Big flower' or whatever other flowers. You can give them any number of names. Before giving aid you can insist, we will give you aid only if you change the name into some other name. If it is a policy laid down, the labels will go and people will adhere to the policy.

President.—About the other side of the picture, there is no magic in words.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—Is there any Jewish School?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You must be proud to be a Jew. Nobody is proud of being a Pulaya.

I withdraw my motion.

(*The question of passing the additional allotment of Rs. 10,000 'under Primary Education, Grants-in-Aid-Depressed Classes' was put to the vote and was carried.*)

President.—The next demand stands in the name of the Diwan Peishkar. He is absent. Th y are to be omitted.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—They are to be taken day after to-morrow.

President.—Was the list circulated?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—His statement was placed on the table.

Resolutions on matters of general public Interest.

1. *Issue of an Annual Directory of the State.*

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President.—We will next pass on to the resolutions. The first is in the name of Dr. A. G. Menon. He is absent.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Still the subject may be noted.

President.—We all Government Officials support the resolution. Why not do it like the Asylum Press Almanac? Men like Mr. Satchit and others may start the thing. Some encouragement may be given by the Government. It will be a non-official publication with the support of the Government. If they do it in the proper way, Government can support.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That will quite serve the purpose.

Dr. A. G. Menon being absent, the following resolution standing in his name was considered withdrawn;—

"*This Council recommends to the Government to issue an Annual Directory of the State on the lines of 'The Madras Year Book'*".

(2) *Restriction of rules for nomination in Village Panchayats.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew being absent, the following resolution standing in his name was considered withdrawn.—

"*This Council requests the Government to abolish immediately the rules restricting the selection of members for nomination to the Village Panchayats.*"

(3) *The Teaching of Household Arts and Cottage Industries in Schools.*

President.—The next is the resolution standing in the name of Srimati T. Madhavi Amma.

Srimati T. Madhavi Amma.—Sir, it is a well-known fact that, for some years now, our girls attend schools in almost as large numbers as our boys, and the time has come to solve the problem by finding suitable occupations even for those who have emerged from the rolls of "drawers of water and hewers of wood", because they consider it below their dignity, and therefore refuse to go back to the position vacated by them. They are longing and thirsting for a larger outlook, and no profitable employment has presented itself to every country in the world, ours not excepted.

The Unemployment Commission that concluded its sittings in Madras last year is an instance in point, showing that, with all the enormous resources of the Indian Government, the numerous walks of life open to the young men and women there, the almost unlimited facilities for trade and commerce available to the Indian youth, notwithstanding the hall-mark of learning and culture that a University degree impresses, the average Indian youth finds himself face to face with the problem of finding profitable occupations, not to mention occupations suitable to his position in life—much less to his academic distinction. If

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